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IL$(ILEALAGLYGLYTHRGLYPHESERTYRV).P28-P87,P89-P89,P23-P27,P20-P22,P1-P18.

Search Results -

Terms	Documents
TIF ADJ IL$	0

Database: US Patents Full-Text Database; US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database; JPO Abstracts Database; EPO Abstracts Database; Derwent World Patents Index; IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

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DB Name	Query	Hit Count	Set Name
USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	TIF ADJ IL$	0	L5
USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	TIF$	5800	L4
USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	((Dumoutier J$)[IN] AND (renauld)[IN]) and TIF$	1	L3
USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	(Dumoutier J$)[IN] AND (renauld)[IN]	26	L2
USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	IL ADJ TIF	1	L1

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 NEWS  3  Feb 06  Engineering Information Encompass files have new names
 NEWS  4  Feb 16  TOXLINE no longer being updated
 NEWS  5  Apr 23  Search Derwent WPINDEX by chemical structure
 NEWS  6  Apr 23  PRE-1967 REFERENCES NOW SEARCHABLE IN CAPLUS AND CA
 NEWS  7  May 07  DGENE Reload
 NEWS  8  Jun 20  Published patent applications (A1) are now in USPATFULL
 NEWS  9  JUL 13  New SDI alert frequency now available in Derwent's
                  DPWI and DPCI

 NEWS EXPRESS  July 11 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.0b,
               CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V5.0C (ENG) AND V5.0JB (JP),
               AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 06 APRIL 2001
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=> s dumoutier L?/au or renauld J?/au
L1          365 DUMOUTIER L?/AU OR RENAULD J?/AU

=> s l1 and TIF?
L2           12 L1 AND TIF?

=> dup rem l2
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L2
L3            6 DUP REM L2 (6 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> dis l3 1-6 ibib abs

L3   ANSWER 1 OF 6  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2000:291060  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          132:333389
TITLE:                    Isolated nucleic acid molecules which encode T cell
                          inducible factors (TIFs), the proteins
                          encoded, and uses thereof
INVENTOR(S):              Dumoutier, Laure; Louhed, Jamila;
                          Renauld, Jean-christophe
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research, USA
SOURCE:                   PCT Int. Appl., 46 pp.
                          CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.        KIND  DATE          APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ---------------   ----  --------      ---------------  --------
     WO 2000024758      A1   20000504      WO 1999-US24424  19991018
         W:  AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE,
             ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS,
             LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD,
             SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW,
             AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE,
             DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF,
             CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     AU 9965206         A1   20000515      AU 1999-65206    19991018
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                    US 1998-178973   A  19981026
                                          US 1999-354243   A  19990716
                                          WO 1999-US24424  W  19991018
AB   The invention involves isolation of nucleic acid mols. encoding
     TIFs, the expression of the TIFs which are upregulated
     by interleukin-9.  The amino acid sequences of the TIF proteins
```

which correspond to the nucleic acid mo[redacted]ow some structural features of cytokines. In addn. to the nucleic acid mols. and the **TIF** proteins, use of the mols. for detg. effectiveness of interleukin 9, for stimulating STAT protein, for inhibiting activation of STAT protein are disclosed. Also provided are **TIF** inhibitor comprising antibodies and antisense mols. **TIF** mutein is useful for alleviating asthma or allergy.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5
REFERENCE(S):
(1) Demoulin; Journal of Biological Chemistry 1999, V274(36), P25855 CAPLUS
(2) Demoulin; Molecular and Cellular Biology 1996, V16(9), P4710 CAPLUS
(3) Levitt; US 5908839 A 1999 CAPLUS
(4) Seidel; US 5814517 A 1998 CAPLUS
(5) Zhu; Journal of Biological Chemistry 1997, V272(34), P21334 CAPLUS

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 6 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000474382 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 20420346 PubMed ID: 10954742
TITLE: Human interleukin-10-related T cell-derived inducible factor: molecular cloning and functional characterization as an hepatocyte-stimulating factor.
AUTHOR: **Dumoutier L**; Van Roost E; Colau D; **Renauld J C**
CORPORATE SOURCE: Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research, Brussels Branch and the Experimental Medicine Unit, Christian de Duve Institute of Cellular Pathology, Universite Catholique de Louvain, Avenue Hippocrate 74, B1200-Brussels, Belgium.
SOURCE: PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, (2000 Aug 29) 97 (18) 10144-9. Journal code: PV3; 7505876. ISSN: 0027-8424.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
OTHER SOURCE: GENBANK-AJ277247
ENTRY MONTH: 200010
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20001012
Last Updated on STN: 20001012
Entered Medline: 20001005

AB IL-10-related T cell-derived inducible factor (IL-**TIF** or IL-21) is a new cytokine structurally related to IL-10 and originally identified in the mouse as a gene induced by IL-9 in T cells and mast cells. Here, we report the cloning of the human IL-**TIF** cDNA, which shares 79% amino acid identity with mouse IL-**TIF** and 25% identity with human IL-10. Recombinant human IL-**TIF** was found to activate signal transducer and activator of transcription factors-1 and -3 in several hepatoma cell lines. IL-**TIF** stimulation of HepG2 human hepatoma cells up-regulated the production of acute phase reactants such as serum amyloid A, alphal-antichymotrypsin, and haptoglobin. Although IL-10 and IL-**TIF** have distinct activities, antibodies directed against the beta chain of the IL-10 receptor blocked the induction of acute phase reactants by IL-**TIF**, indicating that this chain is a common component of the IL-10 and IL-**TIF** receptors. Similar acute phase reactant induction was observed in mouse liver upon IL-**TIF** injection, and IL-**TIF** expression was found to be rapidly increased after lipopolysaccharide (LPS) injection, suggesting that this cytokine contributes to the inflammatory response in vivo.

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 6 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000126044 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 20126044 PubMed ID: 10657629
TITLE: Cloning and characterization of IL-10-related T cell-derived inducible factor (IL-**TIF**), a novel cytokine structurally related to IL-10 and inducible by IL-9.
AUTHOR: **Dumoutier L**; Louahed J; **Renauld J C**
CORPORATE SOURCE: Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research, Brussels, Belgium.
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF IMMUNOLOGY, (2000 Feb 15) 164 (4) 1814-9. Journal code: IFB; 2985117R. ISSN: 0022-1767.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
OTHER SOURCE: GENBANK-AJ249491; GENBANK-AJ249492
ENTRY MONTH: 200003
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20000320
Last Updated on STN: 20000320
Entered Medline: 20000309

AB IL-9 is a Th2 cytokine active on various cell types such as T and B lymphocytes, mast cells, and eosinophils, and potentially involved in allergy and asthma. To understand better the molecular mechanisms underlying the activity of this cytokine, we used a cDNA subtraction method to identify genes specifically induced by IL-9 in mouse T cells. One of the IL-9-regulated genes isolated by this approach turned out to encode a 180-amino acid long protein, including a potential signal peptide, and showing 22% amino acid identity with IL-10. This protein, designated IL-10-related T cell-derived inducible factor (IL-**TIF**), is induced by IL-9 in thymic lymphomas, T cells, and mast cells, and by lectins in freshly isolated splenocytes. Experiments concerning the mechanism regulating IL-**TIF** expression in T cells indicate that IL-9 induction is rapid (within 1 h), does not require protein synthesis, and depends on the activation of the Janus kinase (JAK)-STAT pathway. In vivo, constitutive expression of IL-**TIF** was detected by RT-PCR in thymus and brain, suggesting that the role of this new factor is not restricted to the immune system. Transfection of HEK293 cells with the IL-**TIF** cDNA resulted in the production of a glycosylated protein of about 25 kDa that was found to induce STAT activation in mesangial and neuronal cell lines. Further studies will have to address the possibility that some of the IL-9 activities may be mediated by IL-**TIF**.

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 6 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001223439 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 21069354 PubMed ID: 11197690
TITLE: IL-**TIF**/IL-22: genomic organization and mapping of the human and mouse genes.
AUTHOR: **Dumoutier L**; Van Roost E; Ameye G; Michaux L; **Renauld J C**
CORPORATE SOURCE: Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research, Brussels Branch, Experimental Medicine Unit, Christian de Duve Institute of Cellular Pathology, Brussels, Belgium.
SOURCE: GENES AND IMMUNITY, (2000 Dec) 1 (8) 488-94.

Journal code: DXO; 10095 ISSN: 1466-4879.
PUB. COUNTRY: England: United Kingdom
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200104
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010502
Last Updated on STN: 20010502
Entered Medline: 20010426

AB IL-**TIF** is a new cytokine originally identified as a gene induced by IL-9 in murine T lymphocytes, and showing 22% amino acid identity with IL-10. Here, we report the sequence and organization of the mouse and human IL-**TIF** genes, which both consist of 6 exons spreading over approximately 6 Kb. The IL-**TIF** gene is a single copy gene in humans, and is located on chromosome 12q15, at 90 Kb from the IFN gamma gene, and at 27 Kb from the AK155 gene, which codes for another IL-10-related cytokine. In the mouse, the IL-**TIF** gene is located on chromosome 10, also in the same region as the IFN gamma gene. Although it is a single copy gene in BALB/c and DBA/2 mice, the IL-**TIF** gene is duplicated in other strains such as C57Bl/6, FVB and 129. The two copies, which show 98% nucleotide identity in the coding region, were named IL-**TIF** alpha and IL-**TIF** beta. Beside single nucleotide variations, they differ by a 658 nucleotide deletion in IL-**TIF** beta, including the first non-coding exon and 603 nucleotides from the promoter. A DNA fragment corresponding to this deletion was sufficient to confer IL-9-regulated expression of a luciferase reporter plasmid, suggesting that the IL-**TIF** beta gene is either differentially regulated, or not expressed at all.

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 6 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:468282 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200000468282
TITLE: IL-**TIF** induces acute phase reactant production by hepatocytes through IL-10Rbeta.
AUTHOR(S): **Dumoutier, L. (1)**; Van Roost, E. (1); Colau, D. (1); **Renauld, J.-C. (1)**
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Brussels Branch, Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research, Brussels Belgium
SOURCE: Immunology Letters, (September, 2000) Vol. 73, No. 2-3, pp. 261. print.
Meeting Info.: 24th European Immunology Meeting of the European Federation of Immunological Societies (EFIS) Poznan, Poland September 23-26, 2000 European Federation of Immunological Societies
. ISSN: 0165-2478.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 6 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:467485 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200000467485
TITLE: Cloning and characterization of mouse and human **TIF**, a new IL-1-related cytokine.
AUTHOR(S): **Dumoutier, L. (1)**; Ameye, G. (1); Michaux, L. (1); **Renauld, J.-C. (1)**
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research, Brussels Branch, Cliniques Univesitaires St-Luc, B-1200, Brussels Belgium
SOURCE: Cytokine, (Nov., 1999) Vol. 11, No. 11, pp. 969. print.
Meeting Info.: Seventh Annual Conference of the International Cytokine Society Hilton Head, South Carolina, USA December 5-9, 1999 The International Cytokine Society
. ISSN: 1043-4666.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

=> s ILTIf
L4 1 ILTIF

=> s IL-TIF
L5 15 IL-TIF

=> dup rem l5
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L5
L6 7 DUP REM L5 (8 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> dis l6 1-7 ibib abs kwic

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:417148 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:32751
TITLE: Protein and cDNA sequences encoding human cytokine receptor Zcytor16 and its therapeutic and diagnostic uses
INVENTOR(S): Presnell, Scott R.; Xu, Wenfeng; Kindsvogel, Wayne; Chen, Zhi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Zymogenetics, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 210 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001040467	A1	20010607	WO 2000-US32703	20001201

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-169049 P 19991203
US 2000-232219 P 20000913
US 2000-244610 P 20001031

AB This present invention provides protein and cDNA sequences encoding human cytokine receptor Zcytor16. The cytokine receptor Zcytor16 is expressed

in lymphoid, placenta, spleen, tonsil a[redacted]s gene has been mapped to human chromosome 6 (6q24.1-25.2). Cytokine receptor Zcytor16 is a class II cytokine receptor and its binding to human **IL-TIF** could inhibition the proliferation and differentiation of hematopoietic cells. This invention also provide the test kit to detect genetic abnormality and cancer in patients.

REFERENCE COUNT: 1

REFERENCE(S): (1) Zymogenetics Inc; WO 9837193 A 1998 CAPLUS

AB This present invention provides protein and cDNA sequences encoding human cytokine receptor Zcytor16. The cytokine receptor Zcytor16 is expressed in lymphoid, placenta, spleen, tonsil and its gene has been mapped to human chromosome 6 (6q24.1-25.2). Cytokine receptor Zcytor16 is a class II cytokine receptor and its binding to human **IL-TIF** could inhibition the proliferation and differentiation of hematopoietic cells. This invention also provide the test kit to detect genetic abnormality and cancer in patients.

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 7 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001286615 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 21264727 PubMed ID: 11035029
TITLE: Identification of the functional interleukin-22 (IL-22) receptor complex: the IL-10R2 chain (IL-10Rbeta) is a common chain of both the IL-10 and IL-22 (IL-10-related T cell-derived inducible factor, **IL-TIF**) receptor complexes.
AUTHOR: Kotenko S V; Izotova L S; Mirochnitchenko O V; Esterova E; Dickensheets H; Donnelly R P; Pestka S
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Molecular Genetics and Microbiology, Robert Wood Johnson Medical School, Piscataway, New Jersey 08854-5635, USA.. kotenkse@umdnj.edu
CONTRACT NUMBER: 1P30-CA72720 (NCI)
RO1-AI36450 (NIAID)
RO1-AI43369 (NIAID)
RO1-CA46465 (NCI)
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, (2001 Jan 26) 276 (4) 2725-32.
Journal code: HIV; 2985121R. ISSN: 0021-9258.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200106
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010625
Last Updated on STN: 20010625
Entered Medline: 20010621

AB Interleukin-10 (IL-10)-related T cell-derived inducible factor (**IL-TIF**; provisionally designated IL-22) is a cytokine with limited homology to IL-10. We report here the identification of a functional **IL-TIF** receptor complex that consists of two receptor chains, the orphan CRF2-9 and IL-10R2, the second chain of the IL-10 receptor complex. Expression of the CRF2-9 chain in monkey COS cells renders them sensitive to **IL-TIF**. However, in hamster cells both chains, CRF2-9 and IL-10R2, must be expressed to assemble the functional **IL-TIF** receptor complex. The CRF2-9 chain (or the **IL-TIF**-R1 chain) is responsible for Stat recruitment. Substitution of the CRF2-9 intracellular domain with the IFN-gammaR1 intracellular domain changes the pattern of **IL-TIF**-induced Stat activation. The CRF2-9 gene is expressed in normal liver and kidney, suggesting a possible role for **IL-TIF** in regulating gene expression in these tissues. Each chain, CRF2-9 and IL-10R2, is capable of binding **IL-TIF** independently and can be cross-linked to the radiolabeled **IL-TIF**. However, binding of **IL-TIF** to the receptor complex is greater than binding to either receptor chain alone. Sharing of the common IL-10R2 chain between the IL-10 and **IL-TIF** receptor complexes is the first such case for receptor complexes with chains belonging to the class II cytokine receptor family, establishing a novel paradigm for IL-10-related ligands similar to the shared use of the gamma common chain (gamma(c)) by several cytokines, including IL-2, IL-4, IL-7, IL-9, and IL-15.

TI . . . the IL-10R2 chain (IL-10Rbeta) is a common chain of both the IL-10 and IL-22 (IL-10-related T cell-derived inducible factor, **IL-TIF**) receptor complexes.

AB Interleukin-10 (IL-10)-related T cell-derived inducible factor (**IL-TIF**; provisionally designated IL-22) is a cytokine with limited homology to IL-10. We report here the identification of a functional **IL-TIF** receptor complex that consists of two receptor chains, the orphan CRF2-9 and IL-10R2, the second chain of the IL-10 receptor complex. Expression of the CRF2-9 chain in monkey COS cells renders them sensitive to **IL-TIF**. However, in hamster cells both chains, CRF2-9 and IL-10R2, must be expressed to assemble the functional **IL-TIF** receptor complex. The CRF2-9 chain (or the **IL-TIF**-R1 chain) is responsible for Stat recruitment. Substitution of the CRF2-9 intracellular domain with the IFN-gammaR1 intracellular domain changes the pattern of **IL-TIF**-induced Stat activation. The CRF2-9 gene is expressed in normal liver and kidney, suggesting a possible role for **IL-TIF** in regulating gene expression in these tissues. Each chain, CRF2-9 and IL-10R2, is capable of binding **IL-TIF** independently and can be cross-linked to the radiolabeled **IL-TIF**. However, binding of **IL-TIF** to the receptor complex is greater than binding to either receptor chain alone. Sharing of the common IL-10R2 chain between the IL-10 and **IL-TIF** receptor complexes is the first such case for receptor complexes with chains belonging to the class II cytokine receptor family, . . .

CN 0 (Cross-Linking Reagents); 0 (Cytokines); 0 (IL-10-related T cell-derived inducible factor, **IL-TIF**); 0 (Interleukins); 0 (Ligands); 0 (Receptors, Interleukin); 0 (interleukin-10 receptor); 0 (interleukin-22); 0 (interleukin-22 receptor)

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 7 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:264637 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200100264637
TITLE: Human IL-22 (**IL-TIF**) is a novel homolog of IL-10 that phosphorylates STAT 3 in colon carcinoma cells expressing the IL-22R1 chain.
AUTHOR(S): Nagalakshmi, Marehalli L. (1); Parham, Christi (1); Rascle, Ann (1); Menon, Satish (1); Moore, Kevin (1); de Weal Malefyt, Rene (1)
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) DNAX Research Institute, 901 California Ave, Palo Alto, CA, 94304 USA
SOURCE: FASEB Journal, (March 8, 2001) Vol. 15, No. 5, pp. A1052.

print.
Meeting Info.: Annual Meeting of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology on Experimental Biology 2001 Orlando, Florida, USA March 31-April 04, 2001
ISSN: 0892-6638.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB DNA database mining and bioinformatics have revealed the existence of several novel proteins that have 'IL-10 like' structural motifs. Human IL-22 is one such protein has been described as a hepatocyte stimulatory factor inducing the production of acute phase proteins from hepatocytes. IL-22 binds to its specific receptor comprising the IL-22 R1 and the IL-10R2 (CRF2-4) chains. This interaction leads to the activation of signal transducer and activator of transcription factors (STATs-1 and -3). Quantitative PCR analysis (TaqMan) showed that human IL-22 mRNA is expressed in activated T cell cDNA libraries. The IL-22R1 chain mRNA is highly upregulated in normal and diseased colon cell libraries. Expression of this receptor chain was at very low levels in resting and activated monocyte, T, B and dendritic cell cDNA libraries. The second receptor component, the IL-10R2 chain is known to be expressed ubiquitously. In addition, we have shown that human IL-22 obtained from transient transfections activates STAT-3 in a colon carcinoma cell line, Colo205. Unstimulated cells expressed levels of IL-22R1 chain mRNA comparable to the human hepatoma cell line, HepG2. Levels of mRNA of the acute phase proteins - serum amyloid A, alpha - Antichymotrypsin and Haptoglobin were upregulated in IL-22 treated Colo205 cells. Future studies will be directed to identify the biological activities of this protein.
TI Human IL-22 (**IL-TIF**) is a novel homolog of IL-10 that phosphorylates STAT 3 in colon carcinoma cells expressing the IL-22R1 chain.

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 7 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000474382 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 20420346 PubMed ID: 10954742
TITLE: Human interleukin-10-related T cell-derived inducible factor: molecular cloning and functional characterization as an hepatocyte-stimulating factor.
AUTHOR: Dumoutier L; Van Roost E; Colau D; Renauld J C
CORPORATE SOURCE: Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research, Brussels Branch and the Experimental Medicine Unit, Christian de Duve Institute of Cellular Pathology, Universite Catholique de Louvain, Avenue Hippocrate 74, B1200-Brussels, Belgium.
SOURCE: PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, (2000 Aug 29) 97 (18) 10144-9.
Journal code: PV3; 7505876. ISSN: 0027-8424.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
OTHER SOURCE: GENBANK-AJ277247
ENTRY MONTH: 200010
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20001012
Last Updated on STN: 20001012
Entered Medline: 20001005
AB IL-10-related T cell-derived inducible factor (**IL-TIF** or IL-21) is a new cytokine structurally related to IL-10 and originally identified in the mouse as a gene induced by IL-9 in T cells and mast cells. Here, we report the cloning of the human **IL-TIF** cDNA, which shares 79% amino acid identity with mouse **IL-TIF** and 25% identity with human IL-10. Recombinant human **IL-TIF** was found to activate signal transducer and activator of transcription factors-1 and -3 in several hepatoma cell lines. **IL-TIF** stimulation of HepG2 human hepatoma cells up-regulated the production of acute phase reactants such as serum amyloid A, alpha1-antichymotrypsin, and haptoglobin. Although IL-10 and **IL-TIF** have distinct activities, antibodies directed against the beta chain of the IL-10 receptor blocked the induction of acute phase reactants by **IL-TIF**, indicating that this chain is a common component of the IL-10 and **IL-TIF** receptors. Similar acute phase reactant induction was observed in mouse liver upon **IL-TIF** injection, and **IL-TIF** expression was found to be rapidly increased after lipopolysaccharide (LPS) injection, suggesting that this cytokine contributes to the inflammatory response in vivo.
AB IL-10-related T cell-derived inducible factor (**IL-TIF** or IL-21) is a new cytokine structurally related to IL-10 and originally identified in the mouse as a gene induced by IL-9 in T cells and mast cells. Here, we report the cloning of the human **IL-TIF** cDNA, which shares 79% amino acid identity with mouse **IL-TIF** and 25% identity with human IL-10. Recombinant human **IL-TIF** was found to activate signal transducer and activator of transcription factors-1 and -3 in several hepatoma cell lines. **IL-TIF** stimulation of HepG2 human hepatoma cells up-regulated the production of acute phase reactants such as serum amyloid A, alpha1-antichymotrypsin, and haptoglobin. Although IL-10 and **IL-TIF** have distinct activities, antibodies directed against the beta chain of the IL-10 receptor blocked the induction of acute phase reactants by **IL-TIF**, indicating that this chain is a common component of the IL-10 and **IL-TIF** receptors. Similar acute phase reactant induction was observed in mouse liver upon **IL-TIF** injection, and **IL-TIF** expression was found to be rapidly increased after lipopolysaccharide (LPS) injection, suggesting that this cytokine contributes to the inflammatory response. . .
CN 0 (Acute-Phase Proteins); 0 (Cytokines); 0 (DNA, Complementary); 0 (IL-10-related T cell-derived inducible factor, **IL-TIF**); 0 (Recombinant Proteins); 0 (Trans-Activators)

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 7 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000126044 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 20126044 PubMed ID: 10657629
TITLE: Cloning and characterization of IL-10-related T cell-derived inducible factor (**IL-TIF**), a novel cytokine structurally related to IL-10 and inducible by IL-9.
AUTHOR: Dumoutier L; Louahed J; Renauld J C
CORPORATE SOURCE: Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research, Brussels, Belgium.
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF IMMUNOLOGY, (2000 Feb 15) 164 (4) 1814-9.
Journal code: IFB; 2985117R. ISSN: 0022-1767.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
OTHER SOURCE: GENBANK-AJ249491; GENBANK-AJ249492
ENTRY MONTH: 200003
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20000320
Last Updated on STN: 20000320
Entered Medline: 20000309

AB IL-9 is a Th2 cytokine active on various cell types such as T and B lymphocytes, mast cells, and eosinophils, and potentially involved in allergy and asthma. To understand better the molecular mechanisms underlying the activity of this cytokine, we used a cDNA subtraction method to identify genes specifically induced by IL-9 in mouse T cells. One of the IL-9-regulated genes isolated by this approach turned out to encode a 180-amino acid long protein, including a potential signal peptide, and showing 22% amino acid identity with IL-10. This protein, designated IL-10-related T cell-derived inducible factor (**IL-TIF**), is induced by IL-9 in thymic lymphomas, T cells, and mast cells, and by lectins in freshly isolated splenocytes. Experiments concerning the mechanism regulating **IL-TIF** expression in T cells indicate that IL-9 induction is rapid (within 1 h), does not require protein synthesis, and depends on the activation of the Janus kinase (JAK)-STAT pathway. In vivo, constitutive expression of **IL-TIF** was detected by RT-PCR in thymus and brain, suggesting that the role of this new factor is not restricted to the immune system. Transfection of HEK293 cells with the **IL-TIF** cDNA resulted in the production of a glycosylated protein of about 25 kDa that was found to induce STAT activation in mesangial and neuronal cell lines. Further studies will have to address the possibility that some of the IL-9 activities may be mediated by **IL-TIF**.

TI Cloning and characterization of IL-10-related T cell-derived inducible factor (**IL-TIF**), a novel cytokine structurally related to IL-10 and inducible by IL-9.

AB . . . a potential signal peptide, and showing 22% amino acid identity with IL-10. This protein, designated IL-10-related T cell-derived inducible factor (**IL-TIF**), is induced by IL-9 in thymic lymphomas, T cells, and mast cells, and by lectins in freshly isolated splenocytes. Experiments concerning the mechanism regulating **IL-TIF** expression in T cells indicate that IL-9 induction is rapid (within 1 h), does not require protein synthesis, and depends on the activation of the Janus kinase (JAK)-STAT pathway. In vivo, constitutive expression of **IL-TIF** was detected by RT-PCR in thymus and brain, suggesting that the role of this new factor is not restricted to the immune system. Transfection of HEK293 cells with the **IL-TIF** cDNA resulted in the production of a glycosylated protein of about 25 kDa that was found to induce STAT activation. . . cell lines. Further studies will have to address the possibility that some of the IL-9 activities may be mediated by **IL-TIF**.

CN 0 (Cytokines); 0 (IL-10-related T cell-derived inducible factor, **IL-TIF**); 0 (Interleukin-9); 0 (RNA, Messenger)

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 7 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 4
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001223439 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 21069354 PubMed ID: 11197690
TITLE: **IL-TIF**/IL-22: genomic organization and mapping of the human and mouse genes.
AUTHOR: Dumoutier L; Van Roost E; Ameye G; Michaux L; Renauld J C
CORPORATE SOURCE: Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research, Brussels Branch, Experimental Medicine Unit, Christian de Duve Institute of Cellular Pathology, Brussels, Belgium.
SOURCE: GENES AND IMMUNITY, (2000 Dec) 1 (8) 488-94.
Journal code: DXO; 100953417. ISSN: 1466-4879.
PUB. COUNTRY: England: United Kingdom
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200104
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010502
Last Updated on STN: 20010502
Entered Medline: 20010426

AB **IL-TIF** is a new cytokine originally identified as a gene induced by IL-9 in murine T lymphocytes, and showing 22% amino acid identity with IL-10. Here, we report the sequence and organization of the mouse and human **IL-TIF** genes, which both consist of 6 exons spreading over approximately 6 Kb. The **IL-TIF** gene is a single copy gene in humans, and is located on chromosome 12q15, at 90 Kb from the IFN gamma gene, and at 27 Kb from the AK155 gene, which codes for another IL-10-related cytokine. In the mouse, the **IL-TIF** gene is located on chromosome 10, also in the same region as the IFN gamma gene. Although it is a single copy gene in BALB/c and DBA/2 mice, the **IL-TIF** gene is duplicated in other strains such as C57Bl/6, FVB and 129. The two copies, which show 98% nucleotide identity in the coding region, were named **IL-TIF** alpha and **IL-TIF** beta. Beside single nucleotide variations, they differ by a 658 nucleotide deletion in **IL-TIF** beta, including the first non-coding exon and 603 nucleotides from the promoter. A DNA fragment corresponding to this deletion was sufficient to confer IL-9-regulated expression of a luciferase reporter plasmid, suggesting that the **IL-TIF** beta gene is either differentially regulated, or not expressed at all.

TI **IL-TIF**/IL-22: genomic organization and mapping of the human and mouse genes.

AB **IL-TIF** is a new cytokine originally identified as a gene induced by IL-9 in murine T lymphocytes, and showing 22% amino acid identity with IL-10. Here, we report the sequence and organization of the mouse and human **IL-TIF** genes, which both consist of 6 exons spreading over approximately 6 Kb. The **IL-TIF** gene is a single copy gene in humans, and is located on chromosome 12q15, at 90 Kb from the IFN. . . gamma gene, and at 27 Kb from the AK155 gene, which codes for another IL-10-related cytokine. In the mouse, the **IL-TIF** gene is located on chromosome 10, also in the same region as the IFN gamma gene. Although it is a single copy gene in BALB/c and DBA/2 mice, the **IL-TIF** gene is duplicated in other strains such as C57Bl/6, FVB and 129. The two copies, which show 98% nucleotide identity in the coding region, were named **IL-TIF** alpha and **IL-TIF** beta. Beside single nucleotide variations, they differ by a 658 nucleotide deletion in **IL-TIF** beta, including the first non-coding exon and 603 nucleotides from the promoter. A DNA fragment corresponding to this deletion was sufficient to confer IL-9-regulated expression of a luciferase reporter plasmid, suggesting that the **IL-TIF** beta gene is either differentially regulated, or not expressed at all.

CN 0 (Cytokines); 0 (IL-10-related T cell-derived inducible factor, **IL-TIF**); 0 (Interleukins); 0 (interleukin-22)

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 7 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 B
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:468282 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200000468282
TITLE: **IL-TIF** induces acute phase reactant production by hepatocytes through IL-10Rbeta.
AUTHOR(S): Dumoutier, L. (1); Van Roost, E. (1); Colau, D. (1); Renauld, J.-C. (1)
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Brussels Branch, Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research, Brussels Belgium
SOURCE: Immunology Letters, (September, 2000) Vol. 73, No. 2-3, pp. 261. print.
Meeting Info.: 24th European Immunology Meeting of the European Federation of Immunological Societies (EFIS) Poznan, Poland September 23-26, 2000 European Federation of Immunological Societies
. ISSN: 0165-2478.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
TI **IL-TIF** induces acute phase reactant production by hepatocytes through IL-10Rbeta.
IT . . .
inflammatory bowel disease: digestive system disease
IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
IL-10 receptor beta [interleukin 10 receptor beta]; IL-9 [interleukin 9]; **IL-TIF** receptor [interleukin TIF-receptor]; LPS [lipopolysaccharide]: toxin; STAT-1: activation; a1-antichymotrypsin: acute phase reactant, production; amyloid A: acute phase reactant, production, serum; haptoglobin: acute phase reactant, production; human IL-10 [human interleukin-10]; human **IL-TIF** [human interleukin TIF]: expression; human **IL-TIF** cDNA [human interleukin TIF complementary DNA]; mouse **IL-TIF** [mouse interleukin **IL-TIF**]; recombinant human **IL-TIF**; transcription factors: activation; human IFNg gene (Hominidae); human **IL-TIF** gene (Hominidae): exons, introns, localization
IT Alternate Indexing
Asthma (MeSH); Inflammatory Bowel Diseases (MeSH)

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L1: Entry 1 of 1 File: DWPI Jun 7, 2001

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2001-356158
DERWENT-WEEK: 200137
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TITLE: New soluble cytokine receptor polypeptides and polynucleotides, useful for diagnosing and treating cancer and inflammatory conditions

ABTX:
(a) an aa sequence at least 90% identical to aa residues 22-231 or 22-210 of S1, where the polypeptide binds IL-TIF (undefined) or antagonizes IL-TIF activity; or

ABTX:
(16) an isolated soluble cytokine receptor polypeptide (XIII) comprising an aa sequence at least 90% identical to a sequence of aa residues 22-231 or 22-210 of S1, where (XIII) binds IL-TIF (undefined) or antagonizes IL-TIF activity;

ABTX:
MECHANISM OF ACTION - IL-TIF antagonist.

ABTX:
(1) inhibiting IL-TIF induced proliferation or differentiation of hematopoietic cell(s) (progenitors);

ABTX:
(2) reducing IL-TIF induced or IL-9 induced inflammation; and

ABTX:
A polynucleotide comprising at least 14 contiguous nucleotides of S1 or its complement is useful for detecting a genetic abnormality and cancer in a patient (all claimed). Heteromeric/multimeric receptor polypeptides such as soluble zcytor 16/CRF2-4 can be used to reduce progression and symptoms of cancer. Zcytor16 polypeptides can also be used to detect IL-TIF levels which is indicative of pathological conditions including inflammatory states (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis) and cancer. Antibodies that bind zcytor16 polypeptides and the polypeptides themselves are useful for the treatment of inflammation, inflammatory diseases (e.g. infection, asthma, inflammatory bowel disease, rheumatoid arthritis and atherosclerosis) and autoimmune diseases.

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☐ 1. Document ID: WO 200140467 A1

L1: Entry 1 of 1 File: DWPI Jun 7, 2001

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2001-356158
DERWENT-WEEK: 200137
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TITLE: New soluble cytokine receptor polypeptides and polynucleotides, useful for diagnosing and treating cancer and inflammatory conditions

INVENTOR: CHEN, Z; KINDSVOGEL, W ; PRESNELL, S R ; XU, W

PRIORITY-DATA: 2000US-0244610 (October 31, 2000), 1999US-0169049 (December 3, 1999), 2000US-0232219 (September 13, 2000)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
WO 200140467 A1	June 7, 2001	E	184	C12N015/12

INT-CL (IPC): A61K 38/17; C07K 14/715; C07K 16/28; C12N 5/10; C12N 15/12; C12N 15/62; C12Q 1/68

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